

ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1965

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OF HEALTH FOR 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1965.

The estimated mid-year population was 18,670, an increase of 30 over the preceding year.

242 live births, of which five were illegitimate, were registered during the year, and during the same period there were 267 deaths.

The corrected birth rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population is a small increase over 1964, but the rate remains appreciably lower than the National rate of 18.0 per 1,000 population.

Of all live births, 7% were illegitimate, a decrease over the past two years, but still somewhat higher than in the years preceding 1963.

There was one stillbirth and five children died before reaching the age of one year. Of these five children, four died in the first few days of life, the cause in three cases being prematurity, and the fourth death was due to a maternal illness. The other child died from broncho-pneumonia at the age of three months.

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	120	105	225
Illegitimate	5	12	17
	125	117	242

Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	13.0
Corrected Birth Rate (Area Comparability Factor - 1.18) ..		..	..	15.34
Birth Rate England and Wales 1965	..	..	..	18.0
Stillbirths	..	..	..	1
Rate per 1,000 Births	..	..	..	4.1
Rate in England and Wales 1965	..	..	..	15.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1,000 Live Births)	..	..	..	20.7
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales 1965	..	..	..	19.0
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	..	..	..	16.5
Neo-Natal Rate England and Wales 1965	..	..	..	13.1

Corrected Live Birth Rates, Erpingham 1960 - 1965.

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
16.4	16.3	16.1	15.7	14.75	15.34

Deaths

Individual Causes	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	-
" " lung, bronchus	10	2
" " breast	-	2
" " uterus		3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	20	23
Coronary disease, angina	48	12
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	16	22
Other circulatory disease	7	5
Pneumonia	9	9
Bronchitis	2	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	17
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-
All other accidents	3	-
Suicide	1	1
Total All Causes	152	115

Number of Deaths from all causes	..	..	..	267
Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	14.3
Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor - 0.73)	..	..	..	10.6
Death Rate England and Wales 1965	..	..	..	11.5

The individual causes follow the usual pattern, but there has been a continuation of the gradual upward trend in the number of deaths caused by lung cancer, and in the case of men who died in the age group 45 - 74 years, one in every eight died from this disease.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung in Erpingham Rural District in the past 10 years are:

1956 - 2;	1957 - 6;	1958 - 5;	1959 - 6;	1960 - 11;
1961 - 7;	1962 - 9;	1963 - 9;	1964 - 8;	1965 - 12.

The average age of deaths from all causes was 68 years in men and 74 years in respect of women.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

231 cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year, of which 201 were cases of measles.

A clinical trial of vaccination of children against Measles has been carried out in certain large Local Authority areas wherein 36,000 children between the ages of 10 months and two years were given the vaccine.

The results are encouraging and it is estimated that 85% of the children were protected, but measles in this country is in general a mild disease, although complications do occur they can be dealt with by antibiotic treatment and, as an attack of this disease leaves behind it immunity for life, there is little point of replacing this life long immunity by an immunity which might fade after a few years. This might result in shifting the disease to later in life when it is often more serious.

More information will be available when the children in the present clinical trial have been followed up through one or two future epidemics.

Until such time as the length of the period of immunity is known, there is reason to postpone routine immunisation of children, but to reserve the vaccine for individual children who for reasons require special protection.

Food Poisoning

Ten cases of infection with Salmonella Typhimurium were reported during August 1965. The type of infection in each of these cases was confirmed by laboratory investigation, and there were doubtless several other patients with a similar infection with a clinically less severe illness where laboratory tests were not done and, consequently, these patients were not notified as cases of salmonellosis.

In all the confirmed cases which I saw, one feature in common was that they had eaten confectionery manufactured in an Urban District. It was found that an employee in this firm had suffered from a disease which, in retrospect, was similar to a Salmonella infection and had returned to work the day before the suspected food was sold to the public.

By the time the cases had begun to be confirmed it was no longer possible to obtain any of the actual suspect food for analysis, and laboratory investigation of all the staff in this firm was then negative, but I am satisfied that we had here a convalescent carrier who returned to work before it was safe to do so, and the standard of hygiene in the firm was not what it should have been. The standard has now been improved.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1965

PARISH	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Jaun- dice	Measles	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	T.B. Pulm. Other		Wh. Cough	TOTAL
Alby	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aldborough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antingham	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Aylmerton	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Bacons- thorpe	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Banningham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Banningham Little	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Beckham West	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Beeston Regis	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bessingham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Calthorpe	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Cley	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Corpusty	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erpingham	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gimmingham	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gresham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gresham's School San.	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Hanworth	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Holt	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	13
Itteringham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Kelling	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Matlaske	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mundesley	-	-	-	19	-	-	1	-	-	20
Northrepps	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Overstrand	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12
Plumstead	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Runton East	2	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	15
Runton West	-	-	1	14	4*	-	-	-	1	20
Saxthorpe	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sheringham Upper	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sidestrand	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Southrepps	-	1	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	39
Stody	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sustead	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Thornage	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thorpe Market	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Trimingham	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Weybourne	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	6	10	1	201	4	1	2	1	5	231

* Longacre Maternity Home

DISEASE	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	5	10
Jaundice (Toxic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	3	16	17	19	22	99	16	8	1	201
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
T.B. - Non-Pulm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
T.B. - Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	3	16	18	20	23	106	18	15	12	231

TUBERCULOSIS

Four new cases of tuberculosis were found during the year, of which three were the pulmonary form of the disease. One of the pulmonary cases, which was the only death, was an elderly man who came from London to an Old Person's Home in Mundesley a short time before he died. All contacts at this Home were X-rayed with negative results.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	2	1	-	1	4
Inward Transfers	3	1	-	-	4
Removed from Register	2	-	-	-	2
Cases on Register at 31.12.65.	42	30	3	7	82

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following data relates to Norfolk Area 2 which also includes Cromer and Sheringham Urban Districts.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

This vaccine is offered to children over the age of 12 years as a protection against tuberculosis.

No. of skin tests at Cromer and Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools	-	161
No. found positive	-	28
No. found negative and vaccinated	-	125

The children who were found to be positive were referred for X-ray of chest, but in no case was active disease present.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table relates to persons under the age of 16 years vaccinated during 1965. Statistics in respect of adult vaccination are not available.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2-4	5-15	TOTAL
Primary	93	72	15	9	189
Re-vaccination	-	1	1	5	7

The best age at which to vaccinate children is towards the end of the first year or in the second year of life, and it is estimated that of 369 children reaching the age of two years in 1965, 227 had been protected. 155 of these children were vaccinated under the age of one year in 1964, and 72 between the age of one to two years in 1965.

This is just over a 60% protection rate. Although this is considerably higher than the National rate, it means that should smallpox be introduced into the area about 40% of the population might well be at risk.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	3 doses oral vaccine	2 oral after 2 injcns. of Salk	Booster 1 oral after 3 injcns. of Salk	Booster oral after 3 oral
1965	93	-	-	-
1964	234	-	-	-
1963	51	-	-	1
1962	13	-	-	1
1961	7	1	6	6
1960	2	9	128	7
1959	4	1	31	3
1958	1	-	6	6
1957	-	-	6	5
1956	-	-	2	1
1955	1	-	2	2
Age				
11-14	4	-	2	3
15-40	5	-	4	-
TOTAL	415	11	187	35

In the Area, 335 children were born in 1964. Of these children, 40 had completed their course in 1964, and 234 completed their course in 1965. In all, 80% of them were immunised.

As each year about 50 children in their second year are immunised, over 90% of children are protected before they reach their second birthday and poliomyelitis has not occurred in the area since 1959.

The importance of maintaining this high protection rate is obvious for where public immunity is at a low rate, poliomyelitis may still rapidly reach epidemic proportions as happened in Blackburn where there were 52 cases in 1965.

Numbers of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis England and Wales:-

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1086	325	77	39	91

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age at 31.12.65. i.e. born in year	-1 1965	1 1964	2 1963	3 1962	4 - 7 1958-1961	8 - 15 1950-1957	Total under 16 years
Total immunised during 1965	134	175	6	6	19	11	351
Booster injections	-	20	44	10	318	174	566

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Petussis/Tetanus)	320	84
Combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus)	31	469
Single antigen (Diphtheria only)	-	13
	<u>351</u>	<u>566</u>

Of the 335 children born in 1964, 300 or just under 90% were immunised before the end of 1965. That is 125 in 1964 and 175 in 1965. The earliest age at which a child will complete the course is 6 months, so only those children born before 1st July 1965 are included in the figure 134 shown in the above table.

522 children of school age received either primary or booster doses of the vaccines.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Protection against tetanus is given either by means of the single tetanus toxoid, or in combination with diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

Details of immunisation during the year for the Local Health Area No. 2 are as follows:-

		0 - 3 years	4 - 7 years	8 -15 years	16 years & over	TOTAL
P R I M A R Y	Tetanus Toxoid	2	8	62	43	115
	Triple Antigen	318	2	-	-	320
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	3	17	11	-	31
	Total Primary Immun.	323	27	73	43	466
B O O S T E R	Tetanus Toxoid	1	3	18	46	68
	Triple Antigen	70	14	-	-	84
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	4	300	165	-	469
	Total Booster	75	317	183	46	621

A good rate of protection was maintained and 600 school children were immunised.

After a full primary course of tetanus toxoid, a useful level of immunity persists, and may be permanent in many subjects. A re-inforcing dose given every five years will invariably maintain a satisfactory level of protection; two or three such doses usually suffice for life, hence it is desirable to give children the primary dose in infancy with booster doses at 5, 10 and 15 years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICE FOR 1965

For the purpose of carrying out the services provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1946, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness, (care and after-care) home helps and the ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The district is served by eleven District Nurse/Midwives, many of whom are also qualified Health Visitors. The area between Cromer and Sheringham also enjoys the services of a full-time Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the following places:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Date held</u>
Cley	- Methodist Church Schoolroom - Alternate 3rd Tuesday in month
Edgefield	- Parish Hall - Last Tuesday in month
Mundesley	- Church Room - Last Tuesday in month
Southrepps	- The Rectory - 2nd Wednesday in month
Northrepps	- Church Rooms - 2nd Friday in month
Roughton	- Village Hall - Last Thursday in month
Cromer	- Local Health Office - 1st and 3rd Thursday in month
Sheringham	- St. Peter's Parish Hall - 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month
Matlaske	- Village Hall - Last Thursday in month
Holt	- B.R.C.S. H.Q., Norwich Road - 2nd Tuesday in month
Overstrand	- B.R.C.S., Cliff Road - 2nd Tuesday in month
Gimingham	- Church Hall - 3rd Tuesday in month

The Clinic at Gresham was discontinued during the year as there were very few babies in the parish. It was more practical for the District Nurse to visit children in their homes.

The Clinic at Sheringham on the first Tuesday and at Cromer on the first Thursday of each month is attended by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer also attends the Clinic each month at Gimingham, Mundesley, Matlaske, and Overstrand.

All children under five years of age are visited regularly in their homes by the Health Visitor, who takes over from the midwife when the baby is two weeks old. Children of five years and over come under the supervision of the School Nurse.

School Medical Services

During the third term of 1965 a scheme for the detection of partial deafness in children was started.

It is proposed that all school children at the age of six years should have an audiometry test. As the special equipment did not arrive until October it was not possible to cover all the schools in 1965, but this programme was continued in 1966.

In 1965, 127 children were examined and some degree of hearing loss was found in 11 children. The children were referred to their family doctors or to the E.N.T. Consultant when this was indicated.

General Welfare

These services are administered in the district by the Local Welfare Officer who is in attendance and available for interviews at:-

Cromer	Local Health Office	9 - 10 a.m. daily.
Sheringham	Sheringham U.D.C. Offices	2 - 2.30 p.m. Tuesday.
Holt	Shirehall, Tower Street	12 noon - 12.30 p.m. Friday.

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. D. BRADFIELD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., B.A.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

P. F. Brooks, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Year ended 31st December 1965

1. Introduction

The staff of the Public Health Department for the year under review was as follows:-

A.G.Mills - Additional P.H.I. - commenced duties 1.2.65.

Mrs. G.Gray - Shorthand Typist - resigned 31.5.65.

Miss M.Halfacre - Shorthand Typist - commenced duties 24.5.65.

With the appointment of Mr. Mills it was possible to increase the number of visits to food premises and commence an inspection programme for offices and shops.

It soon became clear, however, that even with one additional inspector the amount of work being carried out was still below that considered desirable to maintain a standard of public health work at a level where sufficient protection was being offered to both ratepayers and visitors to the district.

During the summer months, particularly, when the population of the district is at its highest - and the need for regular inspections of food premises, for instance, greatest - the pressure of other duties made it impossible to carry out an acceptable level of supervision of premises where food was prepared and sold.

2. Refuse Collection and Disposal

As indicated in the 1964 Report a firm of Management Consultants was engaged to carry out a Work Study Survey of the refuse collection and disposal services.

A resident consultant commenced work in the District in April and all routes were studied so that a pattern of working could be established.

Following this study it was proposed that the existing staff of 13 be reduced to 9 and that the number of vehicles be reduced from 4 to 3. The collection of refuse from caravan, camping and chalet sites and certain individual premises was to be divorced from the normal rounds with the fourth vehicle being used on a seasonal basis for the work; during the winter months it could act as a spare vehicle.

Consultations were held with the National Union of Public Employees and agreement was reached whereby otherwise redundant staff were transferred to other duties, and conditions relating to the various classes of workers were agreed. A bonus incentive scheme commenced on a Trial Period basis on the 24th May. Conditions were formally adopted in June and the Scheme officially commenced on the 2nd September.

The Consultants' estimates of savings appeared to be capable of attainment although it was found that the labour force could not be reduced below 10 men - 9 collectors and 1 tipman.

The existing flat rate of £2 a year for trade refuse collection was revised and a sliding scale introduced whereby the charge for 1 - 3 bins was set at £2, 4 - 7 bins £4, and 8 or more bins £6 a year.

A new Weatherill Loading Shovel was purchased and commenced work at the Gresham Central Tip in March.

One of the Consultants' recommendations had been that we introduce a paper salvage scheme, it being estimated that an excess of income over expenditure to the extent of £800 could be achieved.

After very careful consideration the Council decided, however, not to proceed with the idea and no further action has been taken to introduce such a scheme.

In November the Council sponsored an exhibition on Paper Sack Equipment. Invitations were sent out to about 400 people and colleagues in both the Cromer and Sheringham Urban Districts also participated in the venture.

It was extremely disappointing to report that only 48 individuals visited the exhibition, although some successful applications have been introduced, particularly on caravan and camping sites.

The total cost of refuse collection for the year ending 31st March 1965 was £16,143 with income from trade refuse being £149.

A total of 605 visits were made during the year in connection with refuse collection and disposal.

3. Cesspool Emptying Service

Demand for this service increased during the year, a total of 815 cesspools being emptied, giving a total of 1,378 loads removed.

Following requests from house owners living in the Cromer and Sheringham Urban Districts the emptying service was - after consultations with these authorities - extended to their areas. Because no contribution is paid by these inhabitants to the Rural District Council's Sewerage rate an economic charge of £2 is made per load in these Districts - as against the subsidised rate of £1 per load or part load removed within the rural district.

4. (i) Meat Inspection

During the year 220 cattle, 1 calf, 442 sheep, and 489 pigs were inspected at the two slaughterhouses within the rural district. A total of 5 cwt. 86 lbs. of meat was rejected as being unfit for human consumption. This figure reflects the high standard of carcass meat being produced in the district.

One Sheringham butcher slaughtered cattle on Sundays at a slaughterhouse within the rural district and on 38 occasions it was necessary to carry out meat inspection at weekends in order that the Council could discharge its obligations under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

A total of 152 visits was made in connection with meat inspection during the year.

(ii) Poultry Inspection

It was not possible to devote any time to inspecting poultry slaughtered and packed at plants in the area.

5. Rodent Control

Arising out of the Work Study Survey on the refuse collection service one of the men who would otherwise have become redundant was appointed as Rodent Operator and Relief Driver/Loader in connection with the refuse and cesspool emptying vehicles and Loading Shovel at the Central Tip.

During the year 1214 inspections of all kinds were made, with 383 properties being treated. Of the latter figure 68 were Local Authority premises, 269 domestic premises, 40 business premises and 6 agricultural buildings.

6. Caravans and Camping

During the year 262 visits were made to caravan and camping sites within the District.

Conditions were at all times found to be good and, with the exception of one site, where legal proceedings were under consideration at the end of the year, all licence conditions were being complied with.

The rural district continued to attract an increasing number of touring caravanners and campers. The Council instructed its officers to search for new touring sites and consideration was given to the purchase of a dis-used R.A.F. domestic site.

Efforts to reach agreement with the management of one site whereby tourers could be accommodated failed to produce any response.

With very little touring accommodation available along the North Norfolk coast additional land will have to be found somewhere if the present demand is to be met.

7. Food Inspection

Following specific requests for advice and as a result of food examined during routine inspections a total of 3 cwt. 55 lbs. was rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

The practice of some shops of offering damaged - sometimes severely damaged - canned goods for sale at reduced prices is deprecated. Such food packs could be potentially dangerous to the consumer.

A complaint was received that a can of Pheasant contained visible lead shot. Enquiries revealed that both public analysts and the Government Laboratory have examined game birds to ascertain their lead content. Results indicate that most, if not all, such birds may contain whole shot, fragments, and soluble lead to a degree much exceeding that permitted by the Lead in Food Regulations.

The existing law does not take into account the sale of game birds to the public and some amendment to the regulations is obviously desirable.

Until this happens no doubt every purveyor of game birds, processor of whole game bird and soup packs, and caterer will continue to defy the law because it is not in accordance with everyday commercial trading.

Just before Christmas a batch of Dutch "Cooked Ham" was found to contain packs of raw meat. Following representations to the importers and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was agreed that the whole consignment of this product be recalled. Enquiries proceeded throughout East Anglia and Ministry representatives visited the production plant in Holland. As a result production procedures have been tightened up and no further trouble has been experienced.

8. Food Premises and The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Since the previous joint appointment was split in 1963 the number of visits made to food premises of all kinds has been greatly increased and during the year 313 visits and inspections were made to food premises of various kinds within the rural district. Some very bad conditions were found and it is unfortunately still true that some of the larger establishments are the biggest offenders against good hygienic standards and practices.

It was not possible to carry out regular visits to these premises and the frequency of inspection of all food premises leaves much to be desired.

As with so many aspects of public health work the emphasis on all visits is education rather than legislation with advice on new products and techniques being given to both management and employees.

9. Complaints

A total of 64 complaints was received during the year, 37 of these being considered justified. In each case the appropriate action was taken to secure an abatement of the unsatisfactory conditions found. The majority of complaints relate to bad housing conditions.

Altogether 105 visits were made in investigating complaints during the year.

10. Housing

A total of 241 housing inspections of all kinds were made during the year. Arising from these inspections 1 Demolition and 4 Closing Orders were made and 14 Undertakings Not to Relet were accepted. One house was demolished.

The standard of housing throughout the district is generally low and only a few enlightened owners are taking advantage of the Improvement Grants available to improve tenanted property.

No action was taken under the Housing Act 1964.

Several properties were repaired and improved following the service of informal notices. No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

11. Water Supply

The Water Department carry out their own sampling of the Council's mains supply.

Of the 17 bacteriological and 1 chemical samples taken from private sources during the year 9 of the former samples were unsatisfactory. In all cases the appropriate advice was given and where possible a connection to the public mains was advocated.

Three samples were taken from private swimming pools for bacteriological examination. Of these one was unsatisfactory and the necessary advice was given for improving the quality of the water.

12. Agriculture (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations

Only 2 visits were made in connection with the provision of sanitary accommodation for agricultural workers.

Much more needs to be done in obtaining both washing facilities and sanitary accommodation for persons such as fruit pickers and packers. Soft fruit pickers in particular require such facilities so that those who eat these commodities in an un-cooked state obtain the cleanest possible article.

13. Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses within the rural district.

14. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the rural district.

15. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

By the end of the year the following businesses had been registered;

Offices	..	..	..	57
Retail Shops	..	..	..	100
Wholesale Departments or Warehouses	..			6
Catering establishments open to public	..			37
Staff canteens	..	..	..	1
Fuel Storage Depots	..	..	..	2

A total of 195 visits of all kinds were made in connection with this Act and an analysis of contraventions found is set out below:

Cleanliness	16	Sitting Facilities	5
Inadequate Temperature	30	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2
Inadequate Ventilation	1	Floors, stairs and passages	10
Inadequate Lighting	21	Exposed parts of machinery	12
Sanitary Convenience	7	First Aid Provisions	20
Washing Facilities	9		
			<u>Total</u> 133

There is no doubt that many unsatisfactory conditions exist in offices and shops and for which no legislation existed prior to the 1963 Act. During the course of inspections it was noticeable that younger members of the staffs were quick to draw attention to unsatisfactory conditions, older members presumably being content to accept the conditions as existing. So far less than half of the premises to which the Act applies have been visited.

16. Sewage contamination of beaches

Complaints are still being received of sewage contamination of the Ronton beaches and a certain amount of adverse publicity was obtained in Sunday Newspaper.

Such complaints follow a combination of abnormal tides and offshore winds. Possible solutions would appear to be - either extending the existing outfall, constructing a holding tank or macerating the solids.

Investigations were put in hand to examine all possible solutions and the County Public Health Engineer has been instructed to carry out the necessary survey work.

. Visits other than those referred to above

Animal Boarding Establishments..	..	6
Factories ..	..	10
Drainage (private premises) ..	..	12
Air Pollution ..	..	1
Infectious Diseases ..	..	1
Scrap Metal Dealers ..	..	5
Miscellaneous ..	..	259

. Conclusion

To be effective public health work needs to be team work and it is therefore a pleasure to be able to thank Dr. Bradfield for his friendship, my staff for their loyalty and efficient services, colleagues for their co-operation, and members of the Council for their encouragement and support.

P. F. BROOKS
C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle ex cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	194	26	1	442	489	-
Number inspected	194	26	1	442	489	-
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	30	5	-	2	21	-
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.4	19.2	-	.45	4.1	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of the number inspected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	57	7	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	1	-
	61	10	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient					
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)					

Part V111 of the Act - Outwork

Sections 110 and 111

Nil Return

WATER SUPPLY, 1965.

(Information supplied by the Water Manager)

During 1965, both quality and quantity of water in the district was satisfactory, and no action was necessary in respect of either contamination or shortage.

Parish	Number of dwelling houses supplied	Population supplied direct to houses	Population supplied by stand-pipes
Alby-with-Thwaite	76	235	
Aldborough	146	459	
Antingham	73	206	
Aylmerton	58	156	
Baconsthorpe	109	270	
Beckham East	24	78	
Beckham West	74	250	
Beeston Regis	28	73	
Bodham	155	663	
Cley-next-the-Sea	248	650	
* Colby	129	386	
Corpusty	121	355	
Edgefield	104	308	
Erpingham	132	390	
Gimingham	130	450	
Gresham	111	382	
Hanworth	49	148	
Hempstead	66	197	
Holt	430	2,460	
Ingworth	53	166	
Itteringham	56	168	
Kelling	176	483	2
Letheringsett	76	233	
Little Barningham	40	111	
Matlaske	49	150	
x Mundesley	687	2,070	
Northrepps	119	372	
Plumstead	46	123	
Roughton	167	429	
Salthouse	94	216	
Sidestrand	26	176	
Southrepps	231	665	
Stody	53	152	
Suffield	41	117	
Sustead	55	164	
Thornage	59	155	
Thorpe Market	72	195	
Trimingham	99	285	
Upper Sheringham	46	193	
Weybourne	144	342	
Wickmere	29	79	

* Several properties in St. Faith's and Aylsham Rural District.

x Including several holiday properties and properties in Smallburgh Rural District.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(Information supplied by Surveyor's Department)

The following parishes are provided with sewerage schemes:-

Aldborough
Beeston Regis
Cley
Corpusty
Gimingham
Gresham
Holt
Kelling
Letheringsett
Mundesley
Northrepps
Overstrand
Roughton
East and West Runton
Southrepps
Weybourne

During the year, schemes for Southrepps, Beeston Regis (Church Close), and parts of Northrepps and Roughton (both the latter discharging to Cromer) were completed. Other schemes commenced were Corpusty and Kelling Street.

Schemes for Bodham and High Kelling and the Erpingham district were in preparation.

Investigation of the inland parishes by the County Public Health Engineer continued.

